

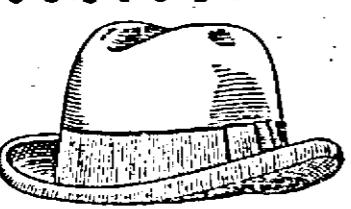
THE NEW NORTH.

RHINELANDER, WISCONSIN, THURSDAY, MARCH 18, 1902

TERMS—\$1.50 IN ADVANCE.

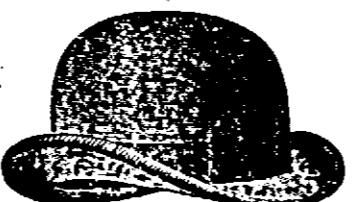
VOLUME 20, NO. 4.

BUY GOOD
HATS



THE
LONGLEY
HAT

Latest patterns for spring.
Nobby designs to fit
the head and
look well.



\$3.00 PAYS FOR ANY STYLE.

Full
Value
for
Your
Money.



Bargains
in
Spring Clothing
for
Men and Boys.

H. LEWIS, THE ONE-PRICE CLOTHIER.

NEW AND BEAUTIFUL

Are the goods just in from New York for Shirt Waists, with
full line of Dress Trimmings and Fancy Trimming
Buttons. They are going rapidly.

NEW RIBBONS AND LACES

In the latest productions are here for inspection.

New lot of Shoes in men's, women's and children's styles. Among the lot the celebrated
"Ultra." The shoe you get abroad for
a \$1.00 more is not as good.

Why not buy of the tax payers? You need
their help.

SPAFFORD & COLE.

Extraordinary Offer!

In order to further introduce the NEW IDEA PATTERN we are authorized to accept subscriptions to the

NEW IDEA WOMAN'S MAGAZINE

at the low price of 50c for a whole year. Regular price \$1.00 per year. This offer holds good during the months of MARCH, APRIL AND MAY.

The New Idea Woman's Magazine is on par with any similar publications issued. It has a 16 page color supplement and besides dealing with the latest fashions has lots of other good reading matter.

The New Idea Pattern is rapidly coming to the front. It is as good as any pattern issued and can be bought for 10c—any pattern. Try it once and you will use no other.

SOLBERG & KOLDEN.

ALL HOLIDAY
CHINA-WARE
ONE-THIRD OFF REGULAR PRICES.

Take Advantage of This Sale.

LEWIS HARDWARE CO., RHINELANDER, WIS.

BIG TRANSFERS TAKE PLACE IN REAL ESTATE

HEAVY DEALS CLOSED IN LANDS IN ONEIDA AND VILAS COUNTIES.

Upwards of 60,000 Acres of Land in Oneida County Has Changed Hands Within the Past Six Months—Energetic Efforts Will be Made to Induce Settlers to Locate Here—Companies Formed.

For years The New North has contended that it was only a question of time when the agricultural possibilities undeveloped in this section would receive the attention of home-seekers in other parts of the country, and that we would have an influx of buyers and settlers beyond the most sanguine expectations of any of our people. It seems that the time has come when this prophecy is to be fulfilled, although the incoming of people and of buyers may exceed even the anticipations of those most optimistic. For years lands similar to those of Oneida and Vilas counties have been in the market along the Black River, Chippewa River and further north and west, throughout Wisconsin. They have been readily sold at prices which have steadily advanced, and now those counties are in condition of being almost without wild lands in the hands of those desirous of selling. Settlers have gone into the western and northern counties of Wisconsin in remarkable numbers, but up to the present year but little attention has been paid to the upper Wisconsin valley.

It was inevitable that this movement for cheap-landed lands, well suited for agricultural and grazing purposes, would come to the unoccupied regions of this section. Since last July inquiries have become more frequent and many deals have been made, but recently some have been consummated which promise much for the future settlement of this section, and merely carry out the predictions of those who have watched the tide of immigration toward similar lands in other localities.

One of the largest movements inaugurated and carried through, affecting Oneida and Vilas counties, is the organization and actions of the Blue Grass Land Company, a corporation consisting of influential men, experienced in the business of securing settlers for wild lands, as well as capitalists, mainly located in Wisconsin. They have bought all the lands belonging to the Home Investment Company, of Ashland, comprising upwards of 17,000 acres situated in these two counties, nearly 10,000 acres of George W. Bishop, and about 12,000 acres of the Land, Log & Lumber Co. These are to be placed upon the market the coming spring and summer to actual settlers, and the company's organization and equipment is such that they will sell them through agents and solicitors all through Iowa, Illinois and Wisconsin. The general offices of this company will be located at Baldwin, Wisconsin, where the president and treasurer reside, but a central office for the transaction business will be maintained in Rhinelander. They will also maintain an office at Eagle River.

It is not the intention of this company to dispose of land to speculators for the purpose of holding, but to get it immediately, or as soon as possible, into the hands of actual settlers.

Another large transaction of similar import in this section has been by D. H. Hyde, of Appleton, who has disposed of, to St. Paul parties, all the lands of the Wisconsin Sulphur Fiber Company, located near Monroe, as well as many other lands, to a corporation which proposes to do corporately as the Blue Grass Land Co. is going to do. Aside from these two large deals there have been many of smaller size, but all show the tendency of the people engaged in the work of locating settlers to secure a hold in this country before the boom starts. There has been picked up in Oneida County, and sold within the last six months upwards of 60,000 acres of land. It has all gone into the hands of people who are in the business of disposing of land for farming purposes, and it will eventually reach the tiller of the soil. We may safely look for a steady and constantly increasing settlement of Oneida County lands from now on. The movement has gone to a question where nothing can stop it and where it really needs no impetus other than that given it by the land companies who have it in their judgment that these lands are worth more than the price asked for them.

An immense amount of advertising of this county and of Vilas County will be done by these companies. Already the Blue Grass Land Company has sent out 125,000 circulars, advertising these lands as suitable for grazing and agricultural purposes. Other companies will do the same. We are simply reaping the benefits that have come to other counties similarly situated, and we are bound to receive hundreds of families within the next year who will make good citizens

and make prosperous homes for themselves, but we are likely also to receive in this influx of immigration and this anxiety for cheap lands a good many who will make failures, and who will blame the country for such failure. This is unavoidable, but beyond and above it all is the fact that other counties, with lands no better than ours and with advantages far less, have been settled under just such circumstances, and ours will be that history. There never was a time when the outlook for Rhinelander for a permanent city, and when the outlook for the merchants of Rhinelander for permanent trade was as good as it is today. The hope of us all of course is for success and our duty should be to help along every legitimate enterprise which tends to the settlement of our country, and therefore we expect to see these companies which have engaged in this business given not only a helping hand and word, but every substantial aid that our people can give to make their work in bringing in farmers a success, and a paying one.

Later on The New North will publish as nearly a complete list of these land transactions and of actual settlers to whom land has been sold, as possible, and it will be a surprise to be people who imagine that but little is taking place in this line.

TOMAHAWK CONNECTION

Rhinelander Mutual Telephone Exchange

Will Soon Be Connected With

the City of Tomahawk.

B. H. Lewis, representing the Oneida & Vilas County Telephone Co., was a Tomahawk visitor the first of the week. He was there on business connected with the telephone line he represents, to close up arrangements for long distance service with that city. Ever since the Oneida & Vilas County line has been in operation work has been steadily going on in order that communication with Tomahawk and Merrill might be established. The service with Three Lakes, Jeffers and Eagle River, over the newly built line, has been very good and work on the extensions has been steadily pushed that the wire might branch even further out and take in more towns and cities.

The connection with Tomahawk will be made through the towns of Jeffers and Harrison and the material has already been ordered. The work has been given a decided impetus by the active interest taken by W. H. Bradley, the grand old man of Tomahawk, and earnest efforts will be made to have the connection made within three weeks time.

When the new line is completed the patrons of the mutual phone system now numbering 25, will be enabled to talk to Tomahawk with no more trouble than would be overcome by a call for the butcher or the baker. Connection will be made with Merrill soon after Tomahawk is on the line.

A Successful Entertainmen

The one act comedy "Wanted a Confidential Clerk" was presented by the young men who attend Miss Giligan's Sunday school at the Congregational church last Friday evening.

The play was given in the church parlor and was attended by a large and appreciative audience.

Ralph Clark as Jonathan Dabbs, the business man, with Arthur Langdon as John McCormick, his servant, took their parts in a manner that displayed considerable practice and study.

Charles Chafe, Clyde Wilson, Homer Edwards and Douglas Anderson, who took the parts of applicants for the clerkship were good and their acting won many rounds of applause. After the performance several selections were rendered by the mandolin club. Refreshments were also served. The admission was 15 cents and as a result a tidy sum was netted by the boys. Another entertainment will be given by the class some time during next month.

Will Remain at Ashland.

It has been made public in railroad circles this week that the North-Western railway will not remove the telegrapher's office from Ashland to Antigo. In the fore part of the year it was reported that this office would be moved to Antigo along with the division office at Kaukauna but the report was never verified.

The North-Western officials have not as yet made public their reasons for not removing the office but it is thought that it is in a more convenient location at Ashland. At present the road is in a state of telegraph operators and new men are being hired daily.

New Management at the Hotel.

Fred Langley assumed the management of the Schlitz hotel on Brown street the fore part of the week, having leased the property for an extended period. Fred, is a man of considerable experience and the culinary department will be under his supervision. An up-to-date restaurant as well as a first-class bar will be run in connection with the hotel. The rooms will be papered and improvements made where necessary.

BUY MILL AND TIMBER IN STATE OF ALABAMA

W. D. HARRIGAN AND FRED. HERRICK
MAKE EXTENSIVE PURCHASES.

A Sawmill, Planing Mill, Railroad Line, Locomotives, Cars and \$15,000,000 Feet of Standing Timber Are Embodied in the Purchase—Mills and Timber Located at Fulton, 70 Miles North of Mobile.

Word was received here from W. D. Harrigan Monday which conveyed the information that the big deal which has been pending in the south for the past five weeks, in which Mr. Harrigan, of this city, and Fred Herrick, of Lac du Flambeau, were interested, had been closed.

The deal involved the purchase of the property of the Scotch Lumber Co., which consisted of a saw and planing mill, dry kilns, twelve miles of railroad, two locomotives and cars and 125,000,000 feet of standing yellow pine, the majority of which stands near the mill.

Fulton is located about seventy miles north of Mobile, between the Tombigbee and Alabama rivers and the facilities for getting the logs to the mill and the lumber out are of the best.

Mr. Harrigan's operations at Manitowish will not be disturbed by the purchase. Logging operations will continue there for over two years more, but it is understood that if the state line could be sold that he would close up his interests in that line at once.

The purchase of the Fulton plant amounted to close to \$105,000 and the investment is said to be one of the best in the south.

Charles Dingey is Maimed at Memphis.

Word was received from Memphis, Tenn., this week to the effect that Charles Dingey had lost the fingers of his left hand while at work in the factory of the Wabash Screen Door Co., in that city.

Full particulars regarding the accident are not obtainable but it is understood that the injury was not serious enough to incapacitate Mr. Dingey from carrying on the duties of his position, that of foreman for the company.

Charles left before the factory burned here, when the Memphis concern first commenced operations. He has been prominently identified with the screen door business and was one of the company's most valuable employees.

The Chicago meeting was attended by twelve of the leading manufacturers. The officers elected were H. C. Underwood, of Wausau, president; R. C. Dayton, of Rhinelander, secretary and treasurer.

A meeting of the new association will be held in Chicago in May and further arrangements will be perfected.

The factory here is now giving employment to forty hands and is in a most flourishing condition. The demand for the manufactured material is heavy and it is no uncommon thing for orders to come by cablegram from Europe. Two such orders were received by Mr. Dayton from Germany last week.

The Most Widely Circulated
Paper Published in
Northern Wis.

TRAINS SOON TO CHANGE TIME.

News That Passenger Service on "Soo" Line Is Soon to be Altered.

A rumor is current in railroad circles in this city that the "Soo" Line will soon perfect a change in the arrival and departure of its passenger trains. The change will go into effect in the near future and will be as follows: The combination freight and passenger train which now leaves this city at 7:30 in the morning will depart at 10:00 a. m. and will be run as a passenger train only. On its return trip it will arrive here at about 2:30 in the afternoon. This change will give our citizens the chance to receive "Soo" mail from the west at an early hour and will also be convenient to business men who wish to visit towns west and not be absent from this city all day. Other changes in time will be made which we have not as yet learned. The "Soo" is enjoying an increase in passenger business and will make the alteration for the accommodation of patrons.

An Evening Well Spent.

Last Monday evening Miss Dillingham entertained the young ladies of her Sunday school class at the home of Mrs. F. H. Johnson. The evening was very pleasantly spent with music and games, the most interesting of which was the "Chorus Choir."

R. C. DAYTON IS HONORED

Rhinelander Man is Elected Secretary and Treasurer of the Western Veneer Manufacturers Association.

R. C. Dayton, vice-president and secretary of the Wisconsin Veneer Co., returned from Chicago last Saturday where he had been attending a meeting of the veneer manufacturers of Michigan and Wisconsin.

The meeting was called to complete an organization for the betterment of the industry, the idea having been brought up by Mr. Dayton, who, for a long time has realized the truth of the old adage "in union there is strength." The joining together of the different plants devoted to the manufacture of veneer in one association will mean much to the individual concerns comprising the same. Uniform prices will be fixed for the product and an equitable grading system will be inaugurated. The coming together of interests will very likely open up new fields for the product, the uses of which are as yet practically in infancy, and better freight rates will undoubtedly be secured.

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CLOSED SEASON NOW ON.

Lawful to Catch Bass, Pike or Muskie-Lunge From Now Until May 25.

The closed-season for bass, pike and muskellunge began March 1st and will continue until May 25. During this period the members of the game tribe above mentioned can not be lawfully caught as the state fish law protects them. It is their spawning period, which lasts until the last of May. The law this year it is said will be rigidly enforced and fishermen disregarding it will be severely punished, which fact means a heavy fine or imprisonment for a number of days. The fish law covering this portion of the year reads as follows:

"Any person who shall kill, capture or take by any device whatever, or in any manner in any of the inland waters of this state, any black bass, muskellunge or pike, Ossego bass or yellow bass between the first day of March and the twenty-fifth day of May next succeeding shall be punished by a fine of not less than ten dollars, nor more than twenty-five dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than ten days."

This also applies to person or persons being found with any of the above fish in their possession in case of which they will be punished accordingly. It is said that fishing during the coming season will be better than it has ever been before in recent years in the Northern Wisconsin waters. This is largely due to the strict manner in which the fish have been protected.

Will Hold a Bazaar.

The Baptist ladies are to hold a Bazaar Friday, 10th inst., at the home of Mrs. Stevens. Various small articles, etc., will be offered for sale and pier.—Yonkers in the schoolroom maple syrup, biscuits will be served to the

NEW NORTH.

REINLAENDER FARMING COMPANY.

RHINELANDER, • WISCONSIN

1902 MARCH 1902

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A Michigan man claims to have located Gold at a subterranean depth of five miles, but there are still philosophers who insist that it is more apt to be carried around under a hat.

Lord Kitchener telegraphs that when a British convoy was wiped out last week the mules "tramping all over the country, gave the alarm to reinforcements, but too late." Nevertheless, the Missouri animal did his level best and was the first to lead from under the circumstances.

The state department has notified President Butler, of Columbia university, New York, of the receipt of a dispatch from Minister Conger, in which he states that the Chinese are to give a fine library of 6,000 very valuable books to Columbia, that institution having recently established a chair of Chinese.

Whatever may be thought of the merits of the Bulgarian brigands who captured Miss Stone, it must be admitted that they understand their business. The manner in which they staged a pursuit, conducted the negotiations for ransom and left the captives wondering that they did not know where they were nor where they had been shown they were experts in their line.

From WASHINGTON. Jose Vincente Conche, Colombian minister to the United States, denies the charge that his country is blocking the sale of the Panama canal to the United States.

Gov. Wood has been summoned to Washington to confer on the withdrawal of troops from Cuba.

The president will hereafter give out the only information concerning cabinet meetings.

The president has signed the bill creating a permanent census bureau.

Preliminary census statistics of flouring and gristmills of the United States in 1900 show a total of 22,229 such establishments, with an aggregate capital of \$24,714,104; wage-earners averaging 26,622, drawing \$17,702,111 in wages.

President Roosevelt has signed the Philippine tariff bill.

The daughter of the president, Miss Alice Roosevelt, with several friends and accompanied by a maid, left Washington for a visit to Gen. and Mrs. Leonard Wood at Havana.

The government has presented a strong note to the Sultan demanding punishment of Miss Stone's captors.

The president has chosen W. L. Moody, of Massachusetts, to succeed Secretary of the Navy Long. The appointment has been accepted and the change will be made May 1.

It is said that the United States has decided to approve the Brussels sugar treaty.

The house war revenue bill was so carelessly drawn a new measure will be substituted for it in the senate.

In the year 1901 commerce with Spain, in both exports and imports, was greater than ever before.

THE EAST.

Exchanges at the leading clearing houses in the United States during the seven days ended on the 7th aggregated \$2,141,272,67, against \$1,522,007,670 the previous week. The increase compared with the corresponding week of last year was 9.6.

In the United States there were 175 business failures in the seven days ended on the 7th, against 213 the week previous and 208 the corresponding week of last year.

The University of Pennsylvania defected Michigan university in the annual debate in Philadelphia.

After a tour of nine days Prince Henry reached New York and made a public statement thanking his hosts. Visited Albany and West Point on the last day of his travel. Gen. J. Estey, president of the Estey Organ company, died at Brattleboro, Vt., aged 57 years.

The famous baseball pitcher, James Gahin, died at his home in Allegheny, Pa., aged 47 years.

At the age of 62 years Bishop Spalding, of the Protestant Episcopal church diocese of Colorado, died at the home of his son in Erie, Pa.

In New York Prince Henry was entertained by the Arion club, entertained at dinner by Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt and attended a reception at the New York Yacht club.

At Marion, Ala., Luke Sanders (formerly) was hanged for the murder of Head Overseer Mullins last April.

It is said that Harry S. New, of Indianapolis, has decided not to accept the appointment as first assistant postmaster general.

Fire destroyed great tracts of valuable timber near Marble Falls, Tex.

To escape arrest Jacob Reynolds, who kidnapped his daughter from her mother at Hedgeville, Ky., jumped from a train with the child at Green castle, Ind., but was captured.

Christian Fenger, one of the most famous surgeons in the country, died in Chicago of pneumonia, aged 62 years.

At Van Buren, Ark., Kip Holton was hanged for the murder of his wife last September at Lancaster, Ark.

Bound for the Philippines two battalions of the Texan infantry left Omaha, Neb.

At Lowell, Mich., William Klump has been arrested charged with the murder of his wife by sending her poisonous headache powder through the mail.

Dark clouds are over Spain's horizon, but there is no likelihood that they will break. Spain has had many crises in the past hundred years, and some of these have brought revolutions, and others like a storm without a sun, almost anything. Staying safe place in Spain these Indianapolis world, however, believes a recent dynasty is safe.

Admit occurs discredited, and he is known not powerful enough to give him a trouble. Alfonso XIII, discriminated, he crowded.

A WEEK'S HISTORY

The Important Happenings of a Week Briefly Told.

IN ALL PARTS OF THE UNION

All the Latest News of Interest from Washington, From the East, the West and the South.

THE LATEST FOREIGN DISPATCHES

FIFTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

The legislative and executive appropriation bill, carrying \$25,000,000, was passed in the United States senate on the 6th. The house continued debate on the bill to classify the rural free delivery service, but without action adjourned early out of respect to the memory of Representative Folk, of Pennsylvania, whose death occurred at Philadelphia. A favorable report was made on the senate bill authorizing the extension of national bank charters for 20 years.

The shipping bill was further discussed in the United States senate on the 6th and it was decided to vote on the measure March 17. An extended debate occurred on the measure providing for the protection of the president of the United States. The diplomatic appropriation bill was reported. The house devoted another day to debate on the bill to classify the rural free delivery service and to place the carriers under contract.

The diplomatic and consular appropriation bill was passed in the United States senate on the 7th and the measure for the protection of the president of the United States was discussed. In the house the bill to classify the rural free delivery service and to place the carriers under contract was passed.

General Methuen and four gus were captured by General Delaney, the U.S. commander. General Methuen was wounded in the thigh. The British officers and 28 men were killed.

Secretary Long handed his resignation to the president on the 10th. The president accepted the portfolio and will enter upon the discharge of his new duties on the first of May.

Today Secretary Long will place in the hands of the president his letter resigning his portfolio, the resignation to take effect the first of May. It is probable that immediately after the receipt of that letter the announcement will be made at the white house that Mr. Moody will be his successor.

Mr. Moody's appointment as secretary of the navy is the president's own selection. It was not suggested to the president by either of the Massachusetts senators or by anyone else. The president has had Mr. Moody's name under consideration for some time past. It was only within the last 24 hours that the president formally announced to the Massachusetts senators that he proposed to make Mr. Moody a member of his cabinet. Official etiquette requires that the senators from a state shall be told in advance of the public of the name of a man from their state who is to enter the cabinet.

Meets with Approval.

The president communicated the information to Senators Hoar and Lodge, more as a matter of form than anything else. They both heartily approve the selection. It was not until Sunday evening that Mr. Moody knew that he was to enter the cabinet. The president sent for him to come to the white house, and then for the first time made him the offer. Mr. Moody accepted it and thanked the president for the honor that he had conferred upon him. The president thanked Mr. Moody for accepting the place, and the pleasant little performance was over.

The president has selected Mr. Moody for several reasons. One is that he has an extremely high opinion of his abilities, values his judgment and knows that he is a safe counselor. Another is that he has a personal liking for him. The two men have a great deal in common. They have similar tastes, they are both Harvard men, they think alike on a great many things.

Comes of Good Stock.

Mr. Moody comes of an old New England family. He was born in Newbury, Mass., December 22, 1852. His early education was received in the public schools of the town and he entered the Harvard university at twelve. He passed through that institution with credit, being graduated in 1872. He pursued his studies in Harvard university, graduating with the class of 1875. He immediately began the study of law, was admitted to the bar, and soon attained success in his profession. The first practical case sought by him was that of a dispute between two men in the district of Massachusetts, to which he was appointed as referee in 1875 and which he held until 1880. He was elected to the Fifty-fourth congress at a special election to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Gen. William Cogswell, and has served continuously ever since. He is a sound lawyer and a forcible speaker. He belongs to the congressional club of Boston.

Long's Official Career.

John D. Long, the retiring secretary, was born in Rockville, Oxford county, Maine, October 22, 1838. He received his preparatory education in the public schools and at Hiram academy. He was graduated from Harvard university in 1857, taught school two years in the Westford academy, Mass., studied law at the Harvard law school and in private offices, and was admitted to the bar. He was a member of the Massachusetts legislature from 1857 to 1859, and was elected to the state legislature during the last three years, 1859, 1860 and 1861. He was a Whig, a Whig governor of his state. He was elected to the Forty-ninth and Fifteenth congresses. He was appointed secretary of the navy by President McKinley in 1897.

Navigation on the Mississippi river opened at Dubuque, Ia., the 10th.

While making a flying switch at Goshen, Wisc., James Hannan fell between the cars and was instantly killed.

The United States supreme court decided the Illinois anti-trust statute to be unconstitutional because of the provisions of the law exempting agricultural products and live stock from the operations of the law.

Mr. D. E. Clepper, surgeon for the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad and Dr. B. J. Heckalen, a surgeon and a member of the Argentine council, were the victims of a daring hold-up while they were driving in the outskirts of Kansas City, Kansas. The robbers secured \$20.

The present winter rush to south-western Alaska and Klondike districts fails to be outdone by the great movement to the gold camps at Cape Nome during the spring and early summer.

Mr. & Mrs. Frederick Dooscher and Mrs. John Frink all aged people were asphyxiated by coal gas in their residence in Mount Clemens, Mich.

MINOR NEWS ITEMS.

The Austrian legation at Washington has been raised to the rank of an embassy.

Gov. McBride, of Washington, will discharge any state employee who accepts a railroad pass.

There is a general movement in France to force reduction of compulsory military service to two years.

Parisians are discussing a plan of erecting wireless telegraph systems in the city to take the place of telephones.

Santos-Dumont, the Brazilian aeronaut, is in London and expects to make ascensions during the coming season.

J. A. Alexander, a rich and respected merchant of Casa, Ark., turned out to be James Huddleston, an escaped convict from Texas.

The Erie railroad company has granted an increase of wages to the conductors, trainmen and switchmen on the entire line.

Capt. J. F. Merry, recently in command of the naval station at Honolulu, has been retired with the advanced rank of rear admiral.

Congress will probably authorize the construction of three new battleships, two armored cruisers, six gunboats and 11 other naval vessels.

The name of Marconi, the wireless telegraph man, has been used as the basis of a new word, "marconigrams," referring to wireless telegrams.

James Morrison, convicted of murder of Mrs. Castle at Eldorado, Kas., was sentenced to death.

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GETS A NEW TRIAL.

Jessie Morrison, convicted of Murder of Mrs. Castle at Eldorado, Kas., was given a new trial.

AMBASSADOR von Hollenbeck, Ambassador von Seckendorff, Admiral von Tripitz, Capt. von Mueller, Capt. von Rebeur-Paschwitz and Consul general Horns visited Columbia university as representatives of Prince Henry, who was unable to make the visit in person.

Calle and the others who sang were heard in the ball room of the Mills' home, where the reception was held.

Russia Sends Troops.

Peking, March 10.—Prince Henry of Prussia breakfasted at the Waldorf-Astoria at nine o'clock Saturday morning. After breakfast the prince sent Lieut. Commander von Egli, of his suite, to Grant's tomb to place a wreath on the dead president's sarcophagus. His royal highness felt the need of rest, and he remained in his apartment until after noon, when he was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills at luncheon. After that he returned to the hotel and rested until evening. At eight o'clock he attended a dinner given in his honor by the German society of the city of New York.

The wreath sent to Grant's tomb by the prince was nearly nine feet in circumference, was made almost entirely of laurel, and was tied with broad purple ribbon.

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Russia Sends Troops.

Peking, March 10.—Chinese officials are greatly disturbed over the conditions at Jehol (Cheng Te), about 100 miles northeast of Peking, where bandit soldiers have captured a priest.

An official of the foreign office declares that the Russians have already dispatched 500 troops to Jehol from the Manchuria border. The trouble began over the settlement of claims of native Christians, and it resulted in rioting between the Christians and the non-Christians. Brigands took advantage of these conditions to plunder the country, and the Russian telegraphic connections were immediately cut.

Russia Sends Troops.

Peking, March 10.—Prince Henry of Prussia breakfasted at the Waldorf-Astoria at nine o'clock Saturday morning. After breakfast the prince sent Lieut. Commander von Egli, of his suite, to Grant's tomb to place a wreath on the dead president's sarcophagus. His royal highness felt the need of rest, and he remained in his apartment until after noon, when he was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills at luncheon. After that he returned to the hotel and rested until evening. At eight o'clock he attended a dinner given in his honor by the German society of the city of New York.

<p

Fighting Strength of Russia, Japan and England

Armed Forces That Would Clash Should China Involve These Nations in War.

ENGLAND'S alliance with Japan for the preservation of the integrity of the Chinese empire adds new interest to the study of the military strength that may be called upon to settle by force of arms the whole Chinese question.

In Russia and Japan the dogs of war have been growing more or less since the close of the Chinese-Japanese war, when Russia refused to permit Japan to reap the full reward of her victory, but the world has looked upon the threatened outbreak with a feeling of pity for the little island empire so recently awakened from a sleep of centuries.

But with England arrayed on the

side of Japan there is food for serious study on the probable outcome of such a conflict should it come.

If such a conflict ever comes it is not believed that it would be entirely a demonstration of naval strength. Russia's greatest strength would lie in her enormous army, which in both point of numbers and practical equipment is ahead of anything else in Europe. It was Sir Edward Grey who first pointed out the fact that Russia could not be defeated by naval strength. The combined strength of the English and Japanese navies, hurled against her, even though she had not a ship with which to meet them, could do her but little damage. Her Baltic

men, who are generally accorded a first place among the soldiers of the world, both in points of ability and equipment, and there is small probability of the little empire finding any great difficulty in landing them on the continent.

It is doubtful if England herself

knows just what she could add to this force of Japan. Unlike practically every European power, bersia's volunteer army, depending for its strength upon the volunteer enlistments of England's sons. At the present time the land force of England under arms is something over 400,000 men, of whom a little more than one-half are serving in South Africa. The peace strength of the English army, exclu-

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REPRESENTATIVE TYPE OF THE RUSSIAN NAVY.

The Battleship Retwian, 12,700 Tons.

REPRESENTATIVE TYPE OF THE ENGLISH NAVY.

The Battleship London, 14,700 Tons.

REPRESENTATIVE TYPE OF THE JAPANESE NAVY.

The Battleship Mikasa, the Largest War Vessel Afloat, 15,200 Tons.

seaports are protected by heavy fortresses capable of withstanding the attack of England's combined fleets; climatic conditions forbid naval operations in the White sea on her north; she is sole mistress of the Caspian; Turkey stands between the world and her ports on the Black sea, and nothing remains but her outlets on the Pacific, the temporary loss of which could in no way affect her fighting strength on land.

For the same reason that Russia is practically safe from naval attack it is she made helpless to inflict naval injury on her enemies. Her navy is of no mean order, but it is so divided and so located as to be practically useless as a sea power in time of need outside of local waters. Her ships on the Baltic, the strongest of all her fleets,

site of India and the colonies, is 226,172 officers and men, but this includes militia, volunteers and yeomanry organizations similar to our national guard, as well as the regular army.

Taking into consideration the organized forces of Great Britain, India and all the British colonies, including regular and militia troops, and the army of Great Britain numbers 1,163,120. How many of these England could command in time of war is problematical. Many of them would be needed for home defense, and many are at all times on duty in the semi-savage colonies. Out of an empire comprising 400,000,000 of people it would seem that England ought to raise an army of equal size to that of Russia, but such an army would consist largely in untrained and un-

equipped men. Then to transport such an army from distant corners of the earth, from which most of it would come, in the time necessary would be practically impossible, even for England. From India and from her home troops England could probably put into the field an army of from 200,000 to 400,000 troops within a comparatively short time.

The Franco-Russian alliance would probably make France a party to the quarrels of Russia, and the French army is considered among the best in Europe. The war strength of the French army is 237,000 men of all arms. This comprises the active army, and to this might be added the reserve of the active army and the territorial army and its reserve, bringing the total of France's war strength up to the enormous number of 4,600,000 men. If Russia had this army to draw upon, and England and Japan were left alone in the struggle, it is easy to foresee the final outcome.

DANIEL CLEVERTON.

are necessarily confined to the narrow limits of that inland sea; her Black sea fleet cannot pass the doors of Turkey without involving that country in difficulties; her small Caspian fleet is perfectly useless, and would scarcely be called upon to fire a shot in event of war with England and Japan unless it was against a land force. Russia's Pacific squadron is to-day one of the strongest fleets in her navy, but as compared with the force which even Japan alone could throw against it, it is of but small importance. So it is that any war which might arise from existing conditions in the east between Russia and England and Japan would necessarily be a land fight, with the enormous land forces of Russia pitted against the combined forces of the allies.

Manchuria, eastern Siberia and the Indian frontier would in all probability be the battleground of such a possible conflict. Into these fields Russia could throw an army of almost a million and a quarter of trained men

equipped men. Then to transport such an army from distant corners of the earth, from which most of it would come, in the time necessary would be practically impossible, even for England. From India and from her home troops England could probably put into the field an army of from 200,000 to 400,000 troops within a comparatively short time.

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DANIEL CLEVERTON.

All That Was Lost.

Glady—Yes, Rupert and I are engaged; but it's a secret, as yet.

Rupert—As yet?

Glady—Yes—until I can succeed in making him comprehend that we are engaged.—Puck.

Glady—Well, thank heaven, you've never seen me run after people who have money.

Glady—No; but I've seen people run after you because you didn't have money.—Stray Stories.

Rupert—Another thing.

Glady—Well, thank heaven, you've never seen me run after people who have money.

Glady—No; but I've seen people run after you because you didn't have money.—Stray Stories.

The Growth of New York City and Its Causes

The trouble with New York is that she lacks enterprise.



For her wealth the Empire state hasn't a quarter part the dash that made her when she opened the Erie canal in 1823.

Its first cost was \$7,000,000.

That doesn't sound big now, but consider:

There wasn't then one steam railroad in the world.

Steamboats were running everywhere, on the

Mississippi and all its branches.

The best New York could do was to send people sipping across the state in ten days or so by coach over the "plank roads."

Freight, when it traveled at all, went by ponderous, creaking wagons, except for a few miles now and then, when barges on the Mohawk were practicable, and struck the lakes at Oswego. It was a bold stroke that ran the canal across above the Niagara, leveling of being content with the Oswego short line.

Only \$7,000,000 first cost—only seven times as much for all the improvements and enlargements since—was the cost of making New York the new world metropolis. And the legislature is haggling about the price of bringing it up to date; it wonders whether to spend from \$20,000,000 to \$30,000,000 and make the job right, or to toggle the old canal up at a cheaper price and "get along" somehow.

What's wanted; what business-like Gov. Odell wishes; what Carnegie advises, what the chamber of commerce wants, is a 1,000-ton barge canal. New York doesn't want an ocean steamship canal 22 feet deep. If that is ever dug it will have to be by United States money, at the instance of Lake states. New York doesn't believe in take-to Liverpool whalebacks; but perhaps that's natural.

Now Does New York Live.

Really, the wonder is that New York succeeds in living. Three-quarters

of the time she has the vilest

city government in the land. Her country and city men are always at war.

Only recently have her citizens shown much

public spirit.

The railroads owned in New York cheerfully do their best to ruin her,

all in the way of

business, by helping Boston, Baltimore and New

port. News to grow at her expense.

Her house delegation in Washington

is strong only at a few points and in

the average is far below that of the

rest of the country. Since Conkling

and Newton she has had no strong

senators. Mr. Platt is an old and

broken man; Mr. Depew, with all his

ability, has never been a power in

legislation any more than was Kratz

before him.

Yet the city grows; goes loomng

along on the basis of one single good

harbor and the ditch that Clinton dug

more than 55 years ago. The state

outside of New York does not grow

as fast as Pennsylvania, as Mr. Carnegie, who is half Pennsylvanian and half New Yorker, has pointed out.

Pennsylvania has sent more people

west than New York, more than all

the New England states together.

Sink Manhattan island and fill up the

ditch and New York might just as well

take a back seat. But she won't. Her

luck will save her just as the nick of

time.

Meanwhile her rich people are going

to Newport to live, to save paying New

York taxes, like the Gerrys and Mrs.

Astor; or are sending their money out

of the country to buy foreign titles,

as recent disclosures show that Levi

P. Morton did when he disposed his

fortune to wed the Count de Tally-

rand-Perigord with the \$1,000,000.

And the light in the harbor is to be shut off by the

government, so that she won't enlighten the world any more. Poor old New York! Yet perhaps she doesn't need so much pity. She still has her nerve.

A Six Billion Dollar State.

And, for that matter, she does manage

to get along, and to reckon things

by billions.

She has a billion

dollars and more

in the savings

banks—one-fifth of all

the savings bank

money in the country, and more than

an 11th Australia.

Every minute in

New York's savings

banks pay \$60 in interest.

The assessment rolls of the state

have just been topped up. They total

six billions.

This includes only half

the value of real estate and only one-

tenth the value of personal property.

Each class of values is estimated at

ten billions in market value, or twenty

billions in all—more than the assessed

valuation of the entire country in 1860,

and more than the country's entire

actual total of property in 1813. "Twenty

billions" is easily pronounced. It

would divide into 1,000,000 comfortable

little competency of \$20,000 each.

The state tax this year is twelve-one

hundredths of a mill, the lowest on record.

A man in a rural county, whose

\$3,000 farm is assessed at \$1,500, pays

on 15 cents in state tax. In a year or two, there'll be no state tax at all. The

farmer pays what his local expenses

run to; the city of New York spends \$100,000,000 a year, and the city man's real estate is assessed at 10 percent of its value, and the rate is \$2.21 per hundred. If his house is worth \$10,000, he pays \$161.60. That's the difference between state and city.

Roosevelt and Odell in succession have brought down the tax rate by forcing through special corporation taxes that go direct to the state. Odell has set his heart on canal improvement. Will he be the twentieth century Clinton?

The Rhode Island Strike.

You might almost put down in the almanac: "About this time took for trouble in

THE NEW NORTH.

ELKHANDER PRINTING CO.

THREE NEW STATES.

There is a chance that three states will be added to the roll of the forty-five before the end of the present congress. The house committee on territories has, by a unanimous vote, directed a favorable report to be made on the bills for the admission of Oklahoma, New Mexico and Arizona to statehood. The Oklahoma bill has already been reported and the others will be reported in a few days. The action of the committee shows that the bills are likely to pass the house without serious opposition.

A fight will probably take place against some of these bills in the senate, but the chances are that all of them will pass. The advocates of all three measures have joined forces, so that they will have whatever strength can come from union. There is no valid reason for opposing New Mexico's appeal for statehood, and of course Oklahoma won the right to admission several years ago, though she is the youngest of the three. New Mexico had a population of about 194,000 in 1900, which is about the number required for a representative in congress from the states. She has been a territory for over half a century. Oklahoma has 393,000 inhabitants in 1900, or enough to entitle her to two votes in the house of representatives, though she has been a territory for only a dozen years.

Arizona is the smallest of all the territories, having only 122,000 population at the time the census was taken two years ago. As her growth in the decade, however, was 105 per cent, the chances are that she has in the neighborhood of 130,000 people now. The outlook for all these territories is bright. This is particularly true of Oklahoma. As the silver issue has been shelved for good there will be but little incentive for opposition to the admission of these territories. Partisan reasons may sway some votes, and this may delay the admission of some of the three. Oklahoma, even with the new accessions made to her population in 1901, is likely to be carried by the Republicans, though the Democrats have the better chance in both Arizona and New Mexico. Counting four electoral votes for Oklahoma and three each for the other two territories, the Democrats would gain two votes for president by the admission of the three territories, yet this will hardly be sufficient to give them the election. Leaving partisanship aside altogether there is no good reason to oppose the admission of any of these territories. —*St. Louis Globe, Democrat.*

A NEW KIND OF RECIPROCITY.

A reciprocity resolution was recently introduced into the Canadian parliament that would prove a nice thing for Canada were its provisions enforced. The resolution does not provide for reciprocity in natural products. It provides for a rebate of forty per cent on dutiable goods entering Canada from countries that admit Canada's natural products free; and it also provides that the tariff be increased where necessary to sufficiently protect established Canadian industries that would be affected by the rebate.

The reciprocity advocates who have been so solicitous in behalf of the consumers on this side of the line, and who have been telling of the beauties of trade treaties with Canada, will not feel flattered by this show of interest on the part of Canadian parliamentarians. The latter have certainly turned the small end of the horn in our direction, and shown a remarkable interest in advancing the reciprocity idea. It would be a fine thing for this country to have in force a reciprocity arrangement of the character suggested by this resolution. Canada will give our exporters a rebate of forty per cent of their duty in exchange for the privilege of sending their products into this country free of duty. But even that proposition is qualified by their intention to advance the tariff a sufficient amount to "sufficiently protect established Canadian industries that would be affected by the rebate."

Canada has always discriminated against this country in the matter of tariffs. Goods from England have been admitted at a substantial reduction from the tariff charges on similar imports from the United States. In exchange for our duty of \$2 per thousand on Canadian lumber, Ontario has absolutely prohibited the exportation of logs to this country. The principle of reciprocity is supposed to carry with it some idea of equality to both parties to the deal, but that does not appear to be the understanding of Canadians. Perhaps this country can continue to worry along some way for a few years longer without any changes in trade relations with our northern neighbor.—*Mississippi Valley Lumberman.*

THILLMAN MUST GO.

When a Democratic Senator from South Carolina aligned himself with the enlightened and progressive policies of the McKinley administration to the extent of voting with the Republican party on such subjects as the tariff, the acquisition of the Philippines and the rehabilitation of the American merchant marine the Democratic party experienced a profound loss. The offense was in the nature of an unpardonable sin. Senator Tillman took it upon himself to punish and avenge. So, in the course of a debate in the Senate chamber last week, this ballyhooed braggart asserted that a southern Democratic senator had yielded to the bribery of official patronage as the price of his betrayal of Democratic principles. Senator Spencer of Wisconsin demanded to know the name of the Senator thus accused. In reply, "Pitchfork" Tillman named Senator McLaurin. The latter, standing in his place, denounced the assertion as a deliberate malice. Thereupon Tillman struck him in the face with clenched fist. McLaurin fought back, and the senate was for the first time in its history treated to the spectacle of a scrapping match. Result: Both of the senators from South Carolina are under suspension for contempt, with the

HIGH SCHOOL DOINGS.

GRAY E. BROWNE, Reporter.

The boys' literary society held a very interesting meeting Monday night. At sharp four the president called the meeting to order, after which the secretary called the role and read the minutes. Charles Thacker read the current events and Russell Vaughan read an interesting paper on "Submarine Boats." Then the debate followed, which was "Resolved that capital punishment should be abolished." Philip Rogers and Clayton Vaughan were on the affirmative while Douglas Anderson and Louis Carlson held up the negative. The judges Mr. Lowell, Ray Wilson and Clarence Leib decided in favor of the negative. The debate proved a decided success and showed excellent preparation. The society decided to add an extra member to the debate next Monday night, at which time there will be three on each side. Prof. Lowell is thinking of having one of our best prepared debates before all the school, and show the rest of the pupils what we are accomplishing in our society. After a little miscellaneous business the society adjourned.

ELEMENTARY.—The time is approaching when the electors of Ovidia Co. will be called upon to elect (with other officers) an assessor, and as the assessment for the current year is to be made on some but different lines than formerly, you and all good citizens should give the subject matter of "assessment" your earnest and thoughtful consideration, so that your and every other assessment district, elect first class assessors.

Will you not, the State Tax Commission and join with your neighbor in endeavoring to have an assessor elected in your district, who will make an equal and just assessment?

The laws governing assessors are contained practically within Sections 160 to 169 inclusive, Laws of 1883 and amendments thereto.

I would respectfully call your attention to Section 162 Laws of 1883 as amended by chapter 92, Laws of 1901, a part of which reads:

"The laws governing assessors are contained practically within Sections 160 to 169 inclusive, Laws of 1883 and amendments thereto."

Prof. Lowell has decided on a play entitled "Suits," which will be given by five of the pupils Thursday night, March 27. A small admission fee of 25 and 15 cents will be charged. Prof. Lowell hopes it will be a great success financially, as the proceeds will go towards defraying the graduation expenses next June. Besides the play the mandolin club will give a few selections, and there will be singing by the boys' quartette and school.

Prof. Lowell expects a large assortment of books in a few days, which will be placed in the school library. A number of the new books are on American history and will be used by that class. We can boast of having a most excellent library, and should be appreciated by the pupils.

Prof. Lowell is making it exceedingly interesting for the class in American history. They are now studying the constitution of the United States.

The political economy class had its final examination Wednesday morning. A class in review arithmetic will be organized in its place.

There remains only two weeks more of school this term, and the pupils are looking forward to the spring vacation with great pleasure.

Miss Olive McDonald and Miss Mary McElroy, who have been absent from the past week, returned to school Monday.

The solid geometry class started that study Wednesday, and although very hard, the pupils seem interested.

The class in advanced algebra was given its final examination Tuesday, much to the relief of the pupils.

Owing to the examinations held last Friday the classes during the day were slightly mixed.

The second year English class was greatly surprised last Wednesday by having an examination.

There was no second year English last week, the time being devoted to reviewing algebra.

Miss Sadie Hamilton, one of the district school teachers, visited school last Thursday.

The high school has been visited the past week by a number of book agents.

The class in plane geometry had its final examination last Friday.

Miss Mae Brown was absent from school Friday.

The class in Gero was given a test Monday.

Dr. Johnson Arrested at Tomahawk.

We clip the following item from the Merrill News. The Dr. Johnson mentioned is known to many here having been located at Woodboro for some time prior to leaving for Tomahawk:

A complaint was made by John Goffey against J. G. Johnson, of Tomahawk, health officer for that city, for sending a scrofulous patient to this city when he knew the party had the disease. The warrant was issued for the arrest of the doctor and Sheriff Schmiedler went up to Tomahawk last night and brought the doctor down this morning. The law is very strict in regard to a health officer sending persons who have small pox in any public conveyance or allowing them to be at large after it is known to the proper authorities. The case was adjourned until Friday, March 13th, at 10:30 a.m. This case will be watched with great interest, as some of the doctors of the opinion that it is not small pox but tubercular.

A Card.

We, the undersigned, do hereby agree to refund the money on a 50 cent bottle of green's Warranted Syrup of Tar if it fails to cure your cough or cold. We also guarantee a 25 cent bottle to prove satisfactory or money refunded. —M. J. Keardon.

Dated Feb. 10, 1902.

Stop the Cough.

Laxative Bromo-Quinine tablets cure a cold in one day. No cure, no pay. Price 25 cents.

Bits of Local Gossip

GRAY E. BROWNE, Reporter.

Wilson Roller was over from Woodboro Sunday.

Chas. Sheldon of Three Lakes visited in the city Tuesday.

Jas. A. Steele of Arbor Vitae was in the city the first of the week. The subject for the Sunday morning sermon at the M. E. church will be "Christian Arithmetics."

Mrs. A. D. Sutton entertained her father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. L. Larson of Mattoon over Sunday.

Mrs. Teresa Mason returned yesterday from an extended visit with her sister, Mrs. August Nagle at Pelican Lake.

Porter Foster departed Saturday for Malvern, Ark., where he will work as millwright in the new sawmill being erected there.

Charles S. Welch yesterday, in circuit court, was granted a decree of divorce from his wife, Jane Welch both parties null from Rhinelander. —Waupaca Record.

Mrs. F. J. Kenfield returned Monday from a two weeks' visit in Milwaukee and Chicago, where she had been purchasing a stock of spring millinery.

O. Croker, who has been employed as teamster in Woodruff & Maguire's camp near Moultou during the winter was in the city Tuesday on his way to his home at Eagle River.

Wm. Purcell was in the city Tuesday the guest of his aunt, Mrs. Mary Clother. He departed yesterday for Lodi Flambeau where he has accepted a position in a lumber camp.

The many old friends of John Ferguson, who was recently up this way buying stock, will be glad to learn that he is prospering well in the retail lumber business at Grand Rapids, Mich.

The teachers in the Congregational Sunday school were treated to a banquet in the church parlor Tuesday evening. The hostesses were the Misses Esther Heetsel, Jennie Barnes and Jessie Miller.

Ernest Blader, a former Rhinelander boy, was in the city the forepart of the week renewing acquaintances. Ernest is now a full fledged telegraph operator on the Green Bay branch of the North-Western road.

Charles Vaughan and Lee Abbott, who have been absent from the city for the past few days on a surveying trip in the adjoining counties returned to the city yesterday. The boys took snow shoes but could not use them.

Mrs. Henry Sullivan and Miss Julia Womper, of Rhinelander, arrived in the city early in the week for a short visit with their sister, Mrs. R. A. McDonald and family, and left Wednesday for Iron River. Mrs. Sullivan expects to join her husband in Seattle, Wash., soon.—Florence Mining News.

The Catholic ladies will serve an elaborate dinner in the Sweet Building St. Patrick's day from 11 o'clock to 2:30, the 17th of March. Admission 25c. For the evening an interesting program consisting of vocal and instrumental music will be given in the auditorium of the school building, aside from a lecture and drills. Admission 25c, children 10c. Don't forget St. Patrick.

Starch of a new variety is used at the Model Steam laundry that is the best on the market. No better is used in the United States. The new rubber ply that is put on collars, etc., at the laundry is greatly appreciated by patrons. The starch utilized is not as stiff as the common variety, and a much better polish is obtained by its use. Phone orders are promptly attended to.

Miss Grace Lally will be pleased to learn that she is rapidly recovering from her recent attack of pneumonia and will soon be able to be among them again.

For sale or lease.

The Hiltner farm, located within two miles of Rhinelander, 160 acres, 15 acres cleared, including farm equipment, tools, machinery, etc. Two-story farm dwelling house, large barn and other buildings. Will be rented at reasonable rates or will be sold outright on easy terms.

Wife to or empire of.

J. G. DUNN, Administrator.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.

Take Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets.

All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grose's signature is on each box.

—*Waupaca Record.*

BANKS

MERCHANTS' STATE BANK,

Capital \$50,000.

Interest Paid on Time Deposits.

Rhinelander, Wis.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK,

of Rhinelander

Capital \$50,000.

Interest Paid on Time Deposits.

Bank Corner Davenport and 8th Street, Rhinelander, Wis.

PHYSICIANS.

T. B. McINDOE,

Physician & Surgeon,

Rhinelander, Wis.

Office Corner Brown and Davenport Streets

ATTORNEYS.

S. H. ALBIN,

Attorney at Law.

Office at Merchants' State Bank building.

S. S. MILLER,

Attorney at Law.

Office at Merchants' State Bank building.

L. J. BILLINGS,

Attorney & Counselor.

Rhinelander, Wis.

ATTORNEYS.

A. W. SHELTON,

Attorney at Law.

Special attention paid to domestic law and real estate.

Rhinelander, Wis.

PERSONALLY CONDUCTED TOURS.

COO DINE.

CO

BITS OF LOCAL GOSPI

City and County Happenings.

For prices and style, call on H. Lewis, the clothier.

F. L. Fisher was over from North Crandon last week.

See the spring styles in men's and boys' shoes at the Hub.

A robin was seen in the city last week by several of our citizens.

Roy Mack of Morris was a business caller in the city last Thursday.

W. W. Gordon came down from State Line the latter part of last week.

W. B. Fry was down from Lac du Flambeau the latter part of last week.

Chas. Steele of Arbor Vitae was a business caller in the city last Thursday.

John Kelly was over from Merrill on business the latter part of last week.

Hats, neckwear and furnishings for men and boys, the latest patterns at the Hub.

George Harrington of Cadot was a visitor for a few days last week in this city.

Dry sixteen inch slab wood for sale cheap. Telephone 2882. Mack McLaughlin.

Dan Graham was over from Eagle River on business the latter part of last week.

James Donnelly, the Three Lake merchant, was a city business visitor last Friday.

F. W. Andrews of Crandon was a business visitor in Rhinelander a few days last week.

J. M. Burns and family of Merrill were visitors in the city the latter part of last week.

Charles Nagle was up from Pelican Lake last Saturday afternoon trading with our merchants.

Senator D. E. Iloridan was over from Eagle River transacting business last Thursday and Friday.

Green mixed 4 foot wood for sale. Quantities to suit purchaser at \$2.50 per cord. Inquire at this office. J. H. Beck, representing the Merrill Marble & Granite works, was in the city taking orders for monuments last week.

For SALE.—Good house and lot on north side for sale at a big bargain! taken at once. Inquire of W. W. Carr, J. H. Beck.

Miss Anna Jennings has fully recovered from her recent illness and will soon resume her position as teacher near Eagle River.

Rocky Mountain Tea taken now will keep the whole family well. It fills, bring it back and get your cash. Mr. J. J. Reardon.

Chas. Kilbien departed Thursday night for Kankakee, Ill., his old home, where he will remain for an extended visit with his aged mother.

Mrs. Seldon of Minneapolis arrived in the city last Thursday to remain a guest at the home of Rev. and Mrs. Wolfe for an indefinite time.

All the latest styles in hats for men are shown at the Hub. If you want to be in the "swim" wear one of the new hats just received at the Hub.

Wm. Leland, representing the Oshkosh Furniture Co., was in the city last Friday calling on his trade here. He is a nephew of C. W. Chatterton.

W. F. Neff, representing the Rummel Match Co., which appears in this city at the Grand opera house tomorrow evening, was in the city Saturday.

J. W. Emerson, a prominent business man of Prentice, was in the city for a few days the latter part of last week. Mr. Emerson is interested in Price county lands.

John Bickle, who has spent the winter working in one of the camps in this section, was in the city Saturday on his way to his home at Amherst, Portage county.

E. H. Hale of Chicago was in the city last week. Mr. Hale represents Darling & Co., hide dealers of that city and while here purchased a large amount of hides and tallow from our butchers. He makes Rhinelander about once every two months.

The many young friends of Harry Krueger pleasantly surprised him at his home in the Fifth ward Friday evening. Games and other pastimes form-fest amusement until a late hour, after which refreshments were served. A most enjoyable evening was had by the little folks present.

Tim Stark has fully recovered from his recent attack of smallpox. He will not resume his position as janitor at the Armory but will take orders for shade and fruit trees and garden plants. He expects to fill a large number of such orders between now and the fore part of the summer.

Orlo Stevens, son of Mr. and Mrs. George Stevens of this city, departed Sunday night for Milwaukee, where he will remain for a week or ten days receiving treatment for rheumatism. During his stay in the city he will be the guest of Rev. Heller who was formerly pastor of the Congregational church here.

Master William Carr was very pleasantly surprised by a number of his young friends last Friday evening at his home in the Sixth ward, the occasion being the celebration of his tenth birthday. The little folks proceeded to take full possession of the little home and make merry. Before the time for departure arrived refreshments were served to which all paid a small fee. Those present report a most enjoyable evening.

J. P. Hansen & Co., the leading clothiers in Rhinelander.

John Mervin of Minocqua was a city business visitor last week.

C. M. Fenlon of Weyauwega was in the city the first of the week.

Adore Barney has accepted a position as teamster for Mack Douglas.

Callon Shander, the shoe man, for shoes. He sells the kind that wear.

J. W. Goodell, one of Hazelhurst's prosperous farmers, was in the city Monday.

Rev. Lee Holden of Minocqua occupied the pulpit at the Baptist church last Sunday.

The Florsheim shoe, most stylish shoe ever shown in the city, for men and boys. At the Hub.

The annual ball of Company I, will take place at the Armory on the evening of Monday, March 31.

Walter Caine departed Tuesday for Arbor Vitae where he has accepted a position in the sawmill there.

F. N. Shafer has returned to his home in Merrill, after a short visit at the home of his son in this city.

The ladies of St. Augustine's Guild will have a cake sale on Saturday afternoon in C. D. Bronson's store.

D. F. Blewitt, a prominent attorney of Fond du Lac, was in the city over Sunday the guest of friends.

A five pound baby boy is reported to have arrived at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Blaekner last week.

O. P. Wissler, the Minonopis cigar manufacturer, was in the city the latter part of last week calling on his trade.

Walter Caine resigned his position as janitor in the bowling alley last Saturday. Frank Leonard now fills his place.

Chris Berg, who has been confined to the hospital with pneumonia for some time, has so far recovered as to be out again.

Mrs. C. Brown of Ashland was an over Sunday visitor in this city, a guest at the home of her sister, Mrs. Thomas Melby.

Frank Dunn visited at his home in this city over Sunday. Frank is employed as brakeman on a work train on the "Sox" line.

Mrs. L. J. Dixley and Mrs. Chas. Flegel were down from Tomahawk Lake Thursday of last week trading with our merchants.

Mrs. Myra Germond, superintendent of schools, visited the various schools in the Sheopee district a few days the fore part of the week.

Mrs. Wm. Abbott returned the latter part of the week from Wausau, where she had been called by the serious illness of her aged mother.

Segerstrom, the optician, can make your eyes glad. He does it by fitting them with glasses promptly adjusted. Call on him if your eyes are weak.

Now's the time, spring time. Take Rocky Mountain Tea; keep the whole family well. A great medicine for spring tiredness. Mr. J. J. Reardon.

Will and James Dunn, who are working in Woodruff & Maguire's camp near Moosey were in the city over Sunday visiting with their people.

Mrs. V. Winquist returned the latter part of the week from Wausau, where she had been for a couple of weeks receiving treatment for her eyes.

George Burns and Will Garland, who are employed in the camp office of Cotright & Russell near Lenox, were in the city over Sunday visiting at their homes.

Mrs. Bell and daughter, Alice, returned Monday morning from Chicago, where they had been for the past two weeks studying the latest styles in spring millinery.

Tom F. Keefe, formerly superintendent for the Bell Telephone Co. in this city, visited friends in Rhinelander over Sunday. Mr. Keefe is now located at Ashland, where he holds a like position with the same concern.

Will Doud, who has been in the employ of Woodruff & Maguire in their camp near Three Lakes during the winter, returned to this city last Thursday. Will expects to remain in Rhinelander during the summer months.

Our fellow townsmen Robt. Reed expects to move his family to Sault Ste. Marie next week, where he will engage in the grocery business. He has disposed of his property on Thayer street to Mrs. Paul Manthy, consideration \$1,000, which is very cheap, considering the location.

Frank Merrill, who has been working in one of Woodruff & Maguire's large camps near Three Lakes during the winter came down yesterday to get a look at the town. Frank's many friends were unable to recognize him at the first glance on account of his having let his beard grow.

Mark Shaefer is over from Sault Ste. Marie this week assisting his family in the packing of their household goods preparatory to their departure for the "Sox," where they will make their future home. Mark says that in a few years Sault Ste. Marie will be one of the leading cities in the United States.

Gordon and Lee, justly styled the "Kings of Musical Comedy," are with Gorton's Minstrels this season. These gentlemen are both expert soloists on their various instruments, and are presenting an act which is remarkable for the high order of music they introduce. A very strong contrast is formed by the introduction of real genuine comedy without the accompaniment of the "horse play" which usually characterizes performances of this kind. Here Monday, March 17.

C. Gillett was up from Antigo over Sunday.

C. E. Gill of Wausau was in the city Saturday.

Thomas Ringle of Hurley was here last Friday.

H. W. Boyer of Merrill was in the city Monday.

A. O. Jenne was over from Woodburn Sunday.

Mack McLaughlin was a Woodboro visitor Friday.

S. E. Kettner was over from Woodburn last week.

Ed. Brasell was in from Jeffers the first of the week.

Owen Phillips of Tomahawk was in Rhinelander Monday.

Mrs. Inez VanTassel was a visitor at Hazelhurst last week.

T. J. Laughlin was over from Eagle River on business Monday.

J. C. Spencer of Antigo was a Monday visitor in Rhinelander.

George Dickenson was over from Brown Bros. farm this week doing shopping.

Herman Zander took orders for clothing at Eagle River a few days last week.

W. L. Wedeman was up from the Langlade County metropolis the first of the week.

Children's Tailor's Spring, the latest styles, the best fabrics, at the Hub.

Dry sixteen inch slab wood for sale cheap. Telephone 2882. Mack McLaughlin.

R. Perry and wife of Lac du Flambeau were in the city for a few hours Saturday.

Mrs. Jas. Fudge of Tomahawk Lake was in the city shopping last Thursday.

Mrs. E. O. Brown returned Sunday morning from a brief visit with the Antigo friends.

The Bucket store is giving away a beautiful lamp this month. See that you get a ticket.

John McMillan departed Friday night for a two weeks' visit with relatives in Chicago.

Mrs. Miles of Star Lake was in the city for a short time last week, having dental work done.

Geo. E. O'Connor of Eagle River was in the city Monday and Tuesday, the guest of his brother, Henry.

"Sally" Clark returned Friday to Ladysmith, after spending a few days with her family in this city.

A. W. Shelton was a visitor at Florence for a few days last week attending a session of the circuit court.

P. Koller, principal of the Hazelhurst public schools, was in the city for a few hours on business last week.

Fred Barnes resumed his duties on the road the latter part of last week, after a week's visit with his family here.

E. H. Hasley, traveling auditor for the "Sox" road, was in the city Saturday. Mrs. Hasley makes bishome in Minneapolis.

Mr. and Mrs. Bert Prior and daughter were up from Monroe over Sunday, guests at the home of Bert's mother, Mrs. C. A. Prior.

For those that wear well and give you good value for your money call on A. Shander, at his store on Brown street, near the North-Western depot.

Have you a good pair of eyes? If you have not and the trouble is due to weakness of the nerves call at the store of J. Segerstrom, the optician, and he will fix you out.

Mrs. E. H. Keith and little daughter Cecil returned Saturday morning from Canterbury, New Brunswick, where they have been for several weeks, the guests of relatives.

We sat at the table together. She cast a shy glance over at me. She certainly looked like an angel. Oh Charley! Please order me Rocky Mountain Tea. J. J. Reardon.

Mrs. Viola Edwards is in Chicago this week studying the new spring styles in millinery. She expects to select a complete stock for her partners here. Miss Gay Thompson has charge of the store during her absence.

It does not pay to buy poor clothing for the children. The best is none too good for the young generation. The best can be had right here in Rhinelander at a reasonable price.

The ready-to-wear clothing business at the Hub has grown to such an extent that additional space has been added to the store. A brand new line of children's suits has just been received. Call and inspect them.

The only and original Goodman, the bright star in the burnt cork firm, is once more radiating his mirth among us. Honest, clean-tongued, hilariously funny, Hank Goodman is the brightest feature on any program he grace. With Gorton's Minstrels at the Grand opera house March 17.

Miss Delta Stacey, a clever and accomplished young actress is now appearing as Honorable Hawkins in George R. White's production of Mamie's "Archie." This role was created by Miss Josephine Hall and it can be truthfully said that Miss Stacey's work does not suffer by comparison. In fact several of the eastern critics have given Miss Stacey the preference. At the opera house Thursday, March 12.

Welby and Pearl with Gorton's Minstrels, will appear at the Grand opera house March 17. One of the brightest and most popular acts in minstrelsy today is Welby and Pearl's "Three Ages in Black," wherein is set forth with side-splitting ludicrousness, the varying phases of a dark romance. In this line of work the well known entertainers, Welby and Pearl stand unrivaled. These talented comedians have been before the public for many years, and bring to their work that finish and completeness which bring experience alone grants to the paliau-taking entertainers.

Thomas McFermott, proprietor of the Arlington hotel, departed Saturday morning over the "Sox" for Gladstone and Sault Ste. Marie on a short business trip. At the last mentioned he expects to purchase from Conductor Dugman, of the "Sox" line, a fine blooded trotting horse which will be put on the track during fair days next fall. Mr. Dugman is the owner of several fast race horses, one or two of which gave exhibition of their speed at the Oneida County fair held here two years ago.

Miss Lila Vetting was in from Robbins Sunday.

J. B. Lucy was over from Three Lakes Monday.

T. Doyle of Wausau was in Rhinelander Saturday.

Shamrocks? Why, of course, the Racket has them.

O. H. Vanderwalker was up from Antigo last Friday.

F. E. Chandler was up from Antigo on business Monday.

M. Cops of Ashland was in the city last Friday and Saturday.

E. W. Whitson of Tomahawk was a caller in the city Monday.

W. E. Wade was up from Antigo the latter part of last week.

G. H. Bulebler of Ironwood, Mich., was in the city last Thursday.

Joseph Echanback, an Antigo man, was a Rhinelander visitor Friday.

"Dick" Gilly and wife were in from Brown Bros. farm this week doing shopping.

Herman Zander took orders for clothing at Eagle River a few days last week.

W. L. Wedeman was up from the Langlade County metropolis the first of the week.

Do not fail to buy your Shamrocks at the Racket for the 17th of Ireland. They have some fine ones.

T. J. Laughlin was over from Eagle River on business Monday.

J. C. Spencer of Antigo was a Monday visitor in Rhinelander

THE STORY TELLER

BY R. L. ST. GEORGE

was affable and inclined to be conciliatory, but the angel said that he wasn't feeling very well, having just got up from a shake-down of chills and fever, and he thought that a little fresh blood was about what he needed. Hicks asked him if a doctor had given him that sort of a prescription, and the angel "lowed" that twice, you know." —N. Y. Sun.

Laura—"Yes, you see she told him her father had lost all his wealth,

PUNGENT PARAGRAPHS.

"I was one of the earliest subscribers to your fund, and here you are asking me to subscribe again."

"Well, he who gives quickly gives twice, you know." —N. Y. Sun.

Laura—"Yes, you see she told him her father had lost all his wealth, just to test his love for her." —Adam.

"And then?" Laura—"Well, she will know better next time." —Glasgow Times.

French Professor—"Ah, yes, mademoiselle, you speak ye French wizout leat accent." Miss Breezy—"Do I wizout leat accent?" French Professor—"Oh, yes, wizout leat French accent." —London Answer.

Italian Count—"I was a wife with golden hair, ruby lips, teeth of pearl, a silvery voice and eyes that sparkle like diamonds." American Friend.

"Well, if you get her it's ten to one her friends will find her in a pawn shop before the honeymoon is ended." —Chicago Daily News.

The Trouble with Him—"What's the matter with that neighbor of yours? He's raging around like a crazy lion, declaring hell slaughter the whole family." —"Oh, his children annoy him so that he can't keep his mind on the universal peace pamphlet he is working at." —Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"How much money have you got?" asked the lawyer. "None, said." "Any friend or relative wholl raise some for you?" "None," desparingly replied the negro. "I've got nobady ter cum' me aid." "Humph!" muttered the attorney. "Say, you don't want a lawyer. You want a minister." —Philadelphia Times.

THE SIN OF NAGGING.

One That Destroys Home Comfort and Creates Discord and Discontent Among Servants.

There is an exceedingly disagreeable habit into which some people fall without seeming to notice it. This is nagging. They cannot say what they have to say and then let it alone, but keep pecking and pecking at it on every occasion and if occasions do not arise naturally, they make them. In this nagging, sarcasm or irony bear a leading part. A thing may be said once or twice as a pleasant raillery, in a genial humor, but when repeated over and over it ceases to be fun. It then cuts. Sarcasm is a two-edged tool; it cuts and wounds the one at whom it is aimed, and it irritates and toughens the one who uses it. It is a dangerous tool for one to use who wishes to be either kind or just. It comes easily to the lips and the intellect takes a certain kind of delight in aptness, ingenuity or sharpness. Its use grows on one. At least the habit becomes habitual that it is used unconsciously. However good-natured one seems to be, it is almost certain to leave a sting; there is a wound that hurts. Struggle against it as one will, there will often be an impression carried that some part of it is meant in earnest.

Too often do all of us wound the feelings of others by carelessness in speech. We cannot too carefully guard ourselves against the nagging habit. It rasps and wears out the best of dispositions. Let us endeavor, or ever to make our speech kindly, even when obliged to find fault. "A blow with a word strikes deeper than a blow with a sword." We shall never err by speaking too kindly. These nags are often kind at heart and would not willingly wound another. They have formed the habit unconsciously and are not aware of how frequently they indulge in that kind of talk. It does not occur to them that anyone may take a further meaning than they have meant, or that any part of it will be taken seriously. It is unattractive, however, that this is so, says the Milwaukee Journal.

She seized his hand. He was 17, one man who could dare to print the news. And she engaged him.

cause she had no more skeletons. But at this moment there entered a tall, handsome fellow with black, rippling hair. She smiled and asked him to be seated. He sat down, and then in a busineslike manner told her that he had come to apply for the city editorship. She answered him with a start and a gasp. Was it possible that so fine a man had come to look for death? He smiled at her. "I understand your situation," said he, "and I am determined to help you. I have had considerable experience in this sort of work. My name is Ralph Hicks."

She seized his hand. He was 17, one man who could dare to print the news.

The people were astonished to read that Ralph Hicks had taken the news end of the Dispatch. He printed a card in which he said: "It has long been my desire to live in this town, and I hope that I shall be permitted to be one of you. I am not naturally bloodthirsty, and I can prove that I have never looked for a fight. Of course there are times when I feel disposed to shed blood. I suppose we are all the way, more or less, but I never bleed a man just to observe the crimson tide. And as I say, I hope that you will permit me to live among you in peace, and I am going to try, but I want it understood that I am going to print the news."

And he did. There were mutterings and scowlings—and some of the desperate threatened him, but nothing was done, and within a short time Ralph had won the hearts of the people, and whenever two men thought it was necessary to fight one would suggest that it be left to the decision of Ralph whether or not the fight ought to take place, and it was agreed by the authorities that he had been the cause of many reconciliations in the community. Lelane was happy in her work, for her paper was prosperous. But was that all that made her happy—the prosperity of her paper? Was it not the fact that within the eyes of Ralph she saw a tender glow whenever he looked at her? One night they were sitting alone in the editorial room. Ralph had ceased to write and was muting. Suddenly he got up, walked over to Lelane's desk, and without embarrassing preliminaries said: "I love you and beg of you to be my wife."

"Oh," was all she answered at that time, but a sweet understanding came to them, there alone in the midnight of the "sanctum."

St. Peter's Chastity Relics.

There are many gaudy reliques in St. Peter's—the skulls and teeth of several of the apostles, the blood of several martyrs, in little crystal globes, a finger of St. Peter covered with rings, a lock of hair from the Virgin Mary, the arm of Lazarus, whom Jesus raised from the tomb, and, in the Church of the Cross of Jerusalem, is a crystal reliquary containing the breast of the Madonna.

It is a plentiful supply of it in the churches in Spain, and millions of people believe it to be genuine.

It depends.

Customer—"Yes, I like this piece of goods. How much?"

Tailor—"Pair of pants? Five—"

Customer—"I never wear pants. I want a pair of trousers."

Tailor—"To be sure. We will make a pair of trousers for ten dollars."

Customer—"I will pay a pair of trousers for ten dollars."

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The Good Bear's Temptation

Uncle Hiram Relates the End of Deacon Dodger's Pet.

MUCH a promising career as Deacon Dodger's bear had before him, said Uncle Hiram Rensselaer, merrily. "When it was eat off, or rather blown to bits. The temperance people of our town laid the blame to whisky. I couldn't agree with them."

"Whisky properly applied," I said to Deacon Dodger, trying to comfort him over his loss, "never harmed man or beast. But a combination of Tom Wilson's joy producer, nitroglycerin and a jealous and evil-minded snake would bring to a sudden end the career of the most cultivated bear that ever trod the pike to fame."

"The deacon had caught the bear when it was a cub and had trained it carefully in the way good bears should go. There's no denying that he made a success of his experiment."

"When it approached the period of adult bearhood that bear had forgotten more than any other bear in the country had ever known. He could appreciate the excellence of good whisky and play several games of cards. Besides that, he would run errands for the deacon, act as watchdog at night and see that the good deacon didn't get the worst end of it if he got mixed up in a little scrap of any kind."

"One little fault that bear of mine possessed," the deacon used to say, admiringly, though with just a little touch of regret, "but I haven't the heart to blame him, seeing how few men who pretend to intelligence can ever be taught to play the national game properly."

"But if the bear was Exhibit A in the ursine family, Tom Wilson's pet blacksnake could cash in nearly as well at his own game. A good many people thought the snake knew as much as Tom himself did. Of course, Tom wouldn't quite agree to this proposition. But he was monstrous proud of that snake, just the same."

"Poor Eve," Tom used to say, in sort of a regretful manner. "If the original serpent in the Garden had the intelligence of this cultivated animal of mine, I don't wonder she yielded to temptation. Ever since I began to appreciate the ability of a properly trained snake, I have felt that she had been blamed too much for that apple affair."

"The good old deacon, thinking that he really needed a little stimulant to keep himself in condition for doing his duty in an efficient manner, used to drop down to Tom's tavern quite frequently in the evening. Naturally he took his cherished bear with him."

"Ordinarily the snake was asleep in the back room in the evening. But one night he happened to be performing in the barroom when the deacon and the bear came in. After the snake had finished his exhibition almost every one applauded."

"The snake swelled out what chest he had and looked proud and happy, like a snake who has done his duty and more than his duty. But the deacon sniffed sort of scornful."

"For a crawling reptile," he said sarcastically, "I'm not denying that snake of yours does fairly well. But of course, he is not to be mentioned in the same breath as my bear when it comes to real animal intelligence."

"Tom Wilson sneered at this and allowed that the only place where there was any belief in the bear's ability was under the deacon's own hat."

"A good bear, a well-meaning bear," he observed, seriously, "but for true culture not to be mentioned with my snake."

"The deacon was almost dazed with honest indignation at this attack on the pet he cherished like a son. He allowed that the snake wouldn't be one, two, left at the part, if the bear really showed what he could do."

"To make things interesting he put up a pretty good wager with Tom Wilson on the relative merits of the bear and snake. Then he cleared an open place on the floor and put the bear through his tricks."

"I don't know that the bear was really any smarter than the snake, although, of course, their talents lay in different directions. But everybody loves a good bear and maybe that prejudiced the boys a little. At any rate, when the bear finished, the unanimous opinion was that the snake had been beaten."

"Tom paid over the bet, though he didn't show any cheerful alacrity about doing it. The defeated snake crawled away in a humble manner. But there was a look in his little beady eyes that didn't promise any Christmas presents for the bear if Mr. Snake ever saw any chance to get even."

"A couple of days later Tom Wilson went to a corner of the barn where he had some nitroglycerin stored. The snake was lying on the floor. Tom, being sort of vexed at the snake's defeat of the former night, aimed a kick at it."

"Instead of making a violent effort to dodge the kick, the snake stuck out his head and took the kick there. Then he crawled away after the manner of a snake who didn't want to be kicked, but would prefer being kicked on the head to subjecting his body to any jolts by hurried crawling. Tom was mighty puzzled."

"Why, instead of taking that kick in the body where it wouldn't hurt

him, did that snake stick out his head?" Tom observed to himself. "And why did he crawl away in that caitious manner as if he considered himself too valuable to be jarred? Can it be that sorrow over his defeat has turned the brain of my cherished pet, or affected it with pareisis?"

"A moment later, when Tom looked for the nitroglycerin he found it all gone. Then he remembered that the glycerin has a sweetish taste. He realized that the snake had eaten it. He was too overjoyed to think he had not given the nitroglycerin-laden snake a vigorous kick in the body to mind about the loss of the explosive. He hurried out into the yard, where the snake was running himself."

"Take a day off," he said to the snake in his blindest tones. "I won't need you in the tavern to-day. Enjoy yourself in the fields and meadows until you have digested that last meal of yours. Even if you wander away quite a distance I shall not scold you."

"Tom always talked to the snake as if it could understand him, and there's no doubt the snake did comprehend the substance of what Tom said. The snake was crawling away with a look of content at getting a vacation when an idea occurred to Tom."

"Remember?" he called after the snake, "that bears have even more of a sweet tooth than snakes. If that upstart bear that humbled you the other night should happen to stumble when he was full of nitroglycerin and whisky he would go in little bits to the place provided for bad bears. And I wouldn't wonder if this evening when you return you could find both the glycerin and booze in the barn."

"Tom always insists that the snake understood all he said. Maybe it did, and maybe it was only an accident. Maybe, as the deacon says, it was fate."

"Anyhow, that evening the deacon happened to feel thirsty. There was nothing unusual in this, but the worthy old man, being tired, decided to send the bear down to Tom Wilson's tavern for a bottle of liquid joy, instead of going himself. The bear had made similar trips, so there was no reason why the deacon should blame himself for the tragedy which followed."

"The bear was on his way back from the tavern, carrying the bottle in his mouth, when right in the pathway he met the snake. At first the good bear was going to crush the snake. Then he noticed that in front of the snake was a big cup of whisky."

"The snake looked at the bear in a friendly way, as if inviting him to have a drink. The good bear loved booze. Of course, it was his duty to go right home with the bottle to the suffering deacon. But he couldn't withstand the temptation."

"So he pushed the snake away and drank up all there was in the cup. Then he picked up the bottle in his teeth and was on the point of starting home."

"But the treacherous snake got in front of the bear and began waving his head and beckoning in a manner that showed plainly enough he was inviting the bear to come with him and have some more. The bear hesitated. Then he turned his back on duty and the thirsty deacon and headed after the snake into the barn."

"In the rear of the barn, right out on the floor, stood an open pail full of the bear's favorite beverage. The bear applied himself to it in his hearty, earnest fashion."

"The bear had the capacity of four good men, but the paifil was considerable of a contract at that. In the end he finished it. But by that time he was far from being a bear that would have won blue ribbons at a temperance meeting."

"As soon as the treacherous snake saw that the bear was in a condition of blissful inebriety, he beckoned him over to another corner in which stood a small can of nitroglycerin. The bear swayed about over the can in a manner which made the snake far from comfortable, but in the end the bear lowered his head and tasted the glycerin. Then he lapped up every drop of the sweetish stuff, the snake looking on in an anxious but satisfied manner."

"The eighteenth century will be again the main source of inspiration, but I have seen a very modern dress of black taffetas, the skirt of which is finished off with a shaped flounce."

Parisian Gossip of Early Spring Fashions

La Mode Demands a Tightness About the Hips That Has Been a Feature of Winter Styles.

LL through the winter season fashion has demanded such tightness about the hips that the use of any of the thick materials was out of the question. This same vogue gives promise of a continuance throughout the spring and summer, when a compliance with the conditions necessary to achieve the desired end will be more in keeping with the weather conditions.

Home Fashion demands that the graceful curves of the hips must not be increased by the width of a thread.



VISITING DRESS OF TAFFETAS AND BLACK VELVET.

are other circles where low chignons and puffed hemdeaux are adopted, especially for evening wear. Still with the high-necked dresses still worn, wearing the hair low is not by any means convenient, and the present fashion prevails in the daytime.

We see many of the early spring models at the present time, though your French woman of fashion is as yet too busy with the festivities of the Riviera to give them any great amount of attention. I have noticed a few of them, and one which I liked was a visiting dress of black taffetas covered with seals cut out in black cloth and edged with narrow black velvet. The lapels and waistband are of black velvet; the front is of muslin and white lace, and the lower part of the sleeves in black corded plaited mouseline de soie.

Another of these spring models is a comparatively simple evening dress of straw-colored satin. It is very young-looking in shape, and would make a delightful toilette for a young girl. It can also be carried out in pastel blue or pink shades. The skirt and corsage are ornamented with applications of guipure spangled with gold. The lower part of the skirt is composed of a deep flounce, spangled all over with gold. The drapery round the décolleté is of tulle edged with ruches of the same material.

Another of the spring models that is to be admired for its simplicity is a reception dress that is shown by one of the most famous establishments in Paris. The corsage, which is bolero-shaped in front, ends in a long train behind, falling to the bottom of the skirt. Both corsage and train are of opèhia manteau shot taffetas; the lapels are of Venice guipure over a ground of black velvet. The front of the corsage and of the skirt are of ivory-white mouseline de soie interlined with lace, and the skirt is made in accordion plait.

One of the new models of the spring tailor-mades, of which an illustration



AN EARLY SPRING TAILOR-MADE.

is shown, is of cigar-brown cloth, with closely clustering stitching and strapings, and for a charming contrast rounded revers of softly colored chine silk, and an edging of mint tail fur. This is, of course, designed for the very early spring. For wear later in the season the fur will be replaced with a lighter material.

Fancy work is a great resource in the country for the long evenings of this time of year, and some of us may help to prepare our own embroidered garments for next season, and save the money that they would have cost for other purposes.

There is little doubt that an embroidered vest piece will come in very useful. The tendency seems to point towards the "Louis Quinze" fashion in making coat-laces for smart evening dresses, and even if this indication is not followed when the season comes, still it is quite certain that the style just mentioned will be the most popular for those useful garments, dressy dinner jackets and theater coats.

To prepare a test of embroidery, therefore, will certainly be a useful investment of time. Either a very pretty antique patterned brocade may be chosen, and the sprays or combinations of its design followed with the silks and sequins used, or a plain silk or satin can be obtained, and have a suitable pattern marked on it by the ordinary method of transfer papers. A small design is right; tiny sprays of flowers, with sequin centers, or interlaced twists and twirls of slender lines picked out at intervals with little clusters of sequins, would be in harmony with the period, and it is a most elegant bit of drawing-room work to have on hand. Pink merr work in shades of black plaited silk, edged with white taffetas and trimmed with a soft foliage in white velvet, and nuts tasseled with green.

The question of the low coiffure is a troublesome one, for many women will not submit to it. The set known as the "Jeunesse" will have none of it; they still cling to the hair in a tuft on the top of the head. There

They "Pop" with a Pipe. Among the Techian Tartars a curious mode of "popping the question" is reported. The Techian Coelie, in search of a wife, having filed a brand new pipe with fragrant tobacco, stealthily enters the dwelling of the one he loves whom he has bestowed his affections, deposits the pipe upon a conspicuous article of furniture and relies on tiptoe to some convenient bidding place in the neighborhood, local etiquette requiring that he should execute this strategie movement apparently undetected by the damsels of his choice or any member of her family. Presently he returns without flurry, affecation of secrecy and looks

into the apartments in a casual sort of way. A single glance at the pipe left behind him enables him to learn the fate of his proposal. If it has been smoked he goes forth an accepted and exultant bridegroom; if not, the offer of his hand and heart has been so irretrievably rejected as not to be worth even a pipe of tobacco.—Detroit Free Press.

Rank Heresy.

"Don't talk to me," said Uncle Ephraim, "about honest slaves being a sign of luck. A honest slave is an unfriendly object in the world. His calm, neat make his equals meet."—Chicago Tribune.

Liberties with the King.

The authorities have refused to copyright a Scotch whisky label that bears in large staring letters "King Edward VII." They claim that the names of living people are their own property, and that other people have no right to demand a proprietary interest in them. They also suggest that it would be well for whisky men to get King Edward's consent before taking any such liberty as the one proposed. But who expects that the king will consent to the use of his name? He would be foolish if he did.

Just picture a line of thirsty men ranged along a bar.

"Fill your glasses, gentlemen," says the man who buys, and they "Jemmy" pass the bottle of "King Edward VII." along the line. "A toast, gentlemen. Up with your glasses. Are you ready? Then down with the king."

And they solemnly do it.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A Convict Makes Silver Dollars.

A convict, employed in the boiler room, succeeded in perfecting a die for making silver dollars without detection, and was distributing them through outside accomplices. The officials were about as much surprised at this discovery as the person who receives a substitute article in place of the genuine Master of Stamps letters, the only sure way of finding out a forged stamp is to inspect it.

It costs \$100 to \$120 to make a die.

And the king's not to be trifled with.

Another of these spring models is

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A Keen Observation is one of the greatest assets in the acquirement of ease and power.—Saxton.

EARLIEST HAWAIIAN MILLER.

Will you be short of kap? If so plant a few of these trees, providing a market.

500 to 800 feet above sea level.

Price 50¢ to \$1.00 to the dollar.

John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis.

Self-inspection is said to be a sure cure for self-expectation.—Chicago Daily News.

Fits stopped free and permanently cured.

No fits after first day, use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Price \$1.00 to the dollar.

Dr. Kline, 321 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Observe your enemies, for they first feed at your facile—anticlines.

I do not believe Dr. Bo's Cure for Consumption has an equal for coughs and colds.—John F. Boyer, Trinity Springs, Ind., Feb. 13, 1900.

Every day implies a vicious inferiority to one's self.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Jaxamine. Price Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if fails to cure.

The way of the trans-Atlantic is often rough on the other fellow.—Chicago Daily News.

Half an hour is all the time required to dye with PUTNAM FADELESS DYES.

Servant girls in Berlin are usually allowed half a day out twice a month only.

SOME WONDERFUL CROPS IN WESTERN CANADA.

The Territorial Government Reports Show Results Beyond Belief.

Regina, Assiniboia, Canada, January 10th.—At the Agricultural Statistics Branch of the Department of Agriculture for the Territories, reports are now being received from grain threshers throughout the Territories, for statistical purposes. The reports are somewhat delayed this year, owing to the extensive crop and the delay in getting it threshed. The Department of Agriculture is leading the way in a new departure, with regard to the collection of crop statistics. In the older provinces, crop estimates are based entirely on the opinion of persons interested in the grain business who ought to be, and no doubt are, well posted upon the probable yields. Still the reports are simply a matter of opinion, in which mistake may easily be made. The Territorial Department, however, has adopted the system of returns of crops actually threshed, upon which to base their reports. The accuracy of the reports cannot, therefore, be gainsaid, for they represent a compilation of actual threshing results. It might be mentioned that the Department is organizing a system of growing crop returns, which will be in operation next summer. The information thus obtained, with estimated acreage, will be available for business men, banks, railway companies, and other interests which have to discount the future in making provision for the conduct of their business.

The crop reports already to hand show some remarkable cases of abnormal development. In the Regina district, many returns are given of crops of wheat running from 40 to 42 bushels to the acre.

J. A. Snell, of Yorkton, threshed 23,000 bushels of oats from 450 acres, an average of 50 bushels per acre for a large acreage.

W. H. Motherwell, of Aberguthrie, threshed 2,650 bushels of wheat from a 50 acre field, an average of 53 bushels per acre.

In the Edmonton district, T. T. Hutchings threshed 725 bushels of wheat from a ten-acre plot, an average of nearly 72 bushels per acre.

S. Norman threshed 6,950 bushels of oats from 60 acres of land, an average of 116 bushels per acre.

The publication of the actual yields of grain threshed will likely open the eyes of the people to the great capabilities of the western Canadian prairies.</

FOOD IN FRUIT SKINS.

There are more nutritive qualities in the skins of fruits, cereals and vegetables than the average person is aware of. In fact, the great bulk of the brain building foods are in the skins of the fruits and vegetables we eat.

If, as Bavaria says, "the destiny of nations depends on their food," then the destiny, whether a healthy long life or insanity or suicide of every unit of the United States depends on how he or she is fed.

If the breed so much depends upon food, why should not every person capable of normal thought seek to procure such food as best sustains his or her normality? Brain starvation, through the lack of suitable brain and nerve nourishment in our daily food, is the sole cause of the craving for stimulants to supply, as they do, artificially and improperly what nature has provided in a natural form in the skin of the grape, which contains the best part of the wine; in the skins of all fruits and vegetables and not in the skins of the cereals, how comes it that stimulating properties are extracted from them, as the inner kernel, the starch is devoid of anything other than a heat giver?

It has been proved by chemical analysis and demonstrated by microscopic experiments that the most valuable brain sustaining properties are resident in all skins of cereals, fruits and vegetables, and as an instance of the great difference to the health resultant from partaking or rejecting the skins here is an incident that occurred in India, as told by an Indian officer:

A regiment was stationed in a part of the country where grapes were the chief article of food. The officers, one after another, became so sick as to be invalided as unfit for service, but it being considered remarkable that the troops were all well a commission of inquiry was instituted, when it was found that while every trooper in eating grapes swallowed the skins the officers followed the fashionable habit of rejecting them. It was then ordered that the officers should swallow the skins which was done, with the result that they immediately recovered.

Thus it will be seen that the skin of the grape, besides being a brain feeder, possesses other healthful and antiseptic qualities necessary to the sustenance of the human body. The reason why asparagus, cabbage, string beans, lettuce, spinach and other green vegetables are so wholesome is that the skins are not rejected.—Our Friend.

GERMAN ARMY OFFICERS.

The Abject Defeasance Shown Them by Civilians Is Amazing.

The respect and deference shown to the German army officer on duty and off duty by his countrymen are wonderful to see, according to a London writer. "Civilians, even compatriots of distinction, on entering the dining room bow to him with formal humility. He acknowledges the obediences only with a rigid glare of haughty indifference, though he is politely condescended of the coming and going of ladies. The German civilian does not appear to be surprised at all to recent being contemptuously ignored by him, but recognizes him and looks up to him as a superior member of a superior race and continues to make his obediences, however listily they are ignored."

"But, while the officer is unable to see the civilian at whom he is looking, point blank, he never misses observing the entrance and acknowledging the salute of another of his own race. He rises from his seat and stands stiff and erect while the newcomer advances and exchanges formal bows and greetings, and as he recovers the erect position from the bow he brings his heels together with a sharp parade click and waits until his superior has taken a seat before he resumes his own."

There were tremendous ceremonies in eating and drinking, too, especially in drinking. "Each table group lifted their glasses invariably together, as if at the word of command, taking their time apparently from the senior present. Having setted their glasses together and raised them together and simultaneously drunk, they would simultaneously finish and then, holding their glasses before them, would with great ceremony bow to one another before replacing them on the table. It did not matter whether they were drinking beer or claret or the German champagne, which seems to be the especially smart thing to take, there was the same ceremony. When a senior officer went out of the room, all the juniors present rose to stiff attention and bowed as he passed. When a junior rose, he made the round of the table on his way to the door and bowed separately, with a spry jingling heel click every time to every other officer."

ARTISTS' BLUNDERS.

Some Odd Mistakes That Have Been Perpetrated on Canvas.

In a letter from an artist and art writer of London he speaks of the absurd mistakes made by some of the old masters. In the very pretentious and also very large portrait of Queen Victoria executed by Benjamin Constant the well known French artist painted the ribbon of the Order of the Garter of a wrong color, and the artist was much chagrined by the evidence of his own carelessness. Queen Victoria told him he was making the wrong color, but he was not convinced.

There is a landscape by a famous English painter in which rainbow is depicted behind the sun; and a picture of Eden is in the gallery of the Queen in Lisbon, where Adam and Eve are represented as watching a procession of monks.

In the famous galleries of Antwerp are certain pictures by old masters in which the jumble of ideas is as remarkable as the technique is fine. Is one picture of heaven the archangels are armed with bows and arrows, and in a painting of the "Murder of the Innocents" the massacre is represented as taking place in a city of Holland. The parents of the children are stout burghers, the Roman soldiers are Dutch policemen armed with muskets, and the innocent infants are transformed into bold schoolboys in belted trousers and jackets and powdered hats. The effect is droll.

TRAMPS ON THE CAR.

The Box Car is Often Entered by Spraying the Door Open. The box car is often entered by spraying the door off its iron way at the side opposite the seal. A party going one way will do this for a party going the opposite direction and then when all are in, spray the door back again. Since everything externally is in the best of order, long trips may be made in this manner without disturbance or interruption.

Now and then the prisoner is exposed to danger of starvation. A case of this kind has been related to me where only the accidental visit of a train hand saved a man from death. A railroad accident, whether by water or fire, is a very serious affair to passengers of this sort. You have doubtless read more than once, as I have, of tramps drowned like rats or burned or crushed to death while stealing rides in this fashion. Kidnapping the trucks is done in various ways. A locomotive engineer of my acquaintance has shown me the precise spot from which he had taken out two men at one time. It was on the rear truck of the tender. They were resting face downward on the truck beams, with just eleven inches of vertical space for their bodies by actual measurement.—Independent.

The Crescent as an Emblem.

The crescent has been known since time out of memory. In ancient mythology it decorated the foreheads of Diana and of Astarte, the Syrian Venus. In the days of Rome's greatest glory the ladies wore it as an ornament in their hair. Since the foundation of Constantinople, the ancient Byzantium, it has been the emblem of the city and as such adorns its walls and public buildings, besides being stamped on its coins and postage. The legend which accounts for its universal adoption in Turkey, and Constantinople in particular, is as follows:

Philip of Macedon laid siege to the city in the year 340 B. C. He chose a night of unusual darkness for the proposed assault, but was foiled by the moon suddenly breaking from behind a cloud. In commemoration of this providential deliverance the crescent was adopted as the symbol of the city. The Mohammedan sultans were slow to assume this emblem until some one mentioned that it was the symbol of increasing greatness, power changing as rapidly as the phases of the moon.

Too Strong For a Jury.

"You can never tell what a jury will do in the way of awarding damages," said a lawyer. "Some years ago I happened to be present at a meeting between a man injured in the big railroad wreck on the Lake Shore at Ashland, and representatives of the road. The man asked \$20,000, and the railroad had offered \$17,000. The man told his story, and it was a terrible one. It seems that he was caught in the wreck and held by one foot, which was pinned down. The wreck caught fire, and the flames crept toward him. Firemen and others around saturated his clothing with water and placed wet blankets over him, but he was not released until his foot was burned off. It was a gruesome story."

"One of the directors of the road was present. He took the claim agent aside and said: 'Give that man \$20,000. If he tells his story in court, he will get damages enough to put the road into the hands of a receiver.' He got the money."—New York Tribune.

Comes That Way.

A young minister who was naturally of a shy disposition was rather embarrassed at his first marriage ceremony and unwillingly reversed the usual order of the service, thus making the bridegroom promise to love and obey the bride that a mistake had occurred, and he said to the minister:

"I believe, Mr. —, you have made John promise to love and obey my daughter. Ah, well," he added after a pause and with a sly look at his better half, "I suppose it won't matter much. It generally comes to that anyway."—Pearson's.

A Story of Stevenson.

Robert Louis Stevenson was particularly attached to the "e" in his name and utterly averse to the "p" form of spelling. Letters of admiring autograph hunters did not often draw him but one day in Samoa a letter arrived containing praise so judicious that he said, "That I must answer." Then his eye caught the envelope, addressed to R. L. Stevenson. "Step" said Brahama sternly. "Paradise is not made for imbeciles."

A Tough Negro.

Stories of brute toughness and heroic endurance are tenderly preserved in the folklore of the water front—how, for instance, Scipio Flanagan, "the biggest nigger in the business," supported the entire weight of an immense packing case, weighing upward of 1,800, on his prostrate body. The negro held the hand truck to receive the case, which in the hands of half a dozen men was being balanced at just the right angle to slip into place. But it hit the edge of the truck and knocked it away, and the negro unluckily lost his footing and fell flat with the great box on top of him. He shrieked in terror and groaned. It was said, like a siren whistle, but when a gang of fifteen men lifted the thing bodily and pulled him out all he had to do was to screw his date into his eyes like a big child, stretch his long limbs grotesquely and return to work. Of course he talked about this feat for many a day.—Frank Leslie's Monthly.

Old Delusions.

It is inexplicable how the old delusion that a man cannot eat one quail a day for thirty days holds its own. Any man can eat one quail a day for thirty days. At Lawrence some years ago Will Upton ate two quails a day for more than thirty days. For the first week or two he starved himself with the idea that he must keep up an appetite. After that he sometimes ate three or four of the birds in a day.

Another old fraud on the public is the belief that a horse cannot pull a sack of sand at the end of a two hundred foot rope. Any cow pony in Kansas will go off on a lop with such a sack.—Kansas City Journal.

MARITIME EXPRESSIONS.

Lord is a Metaphorical Sense. They are Quite Common.

Maritime expressions, used metaphorically, are, in fact, very common. We say a couple are "spliced" young man is the "mainstay" of his family, an intruder "puts his car in" the meaning is "hard up," sometimes "taken aback" or has "the wind taken out of his sail," a taper is "sewed" a loaf "plies a yarn," sometimes "tries the other tack," and a ruler "steers the ship of state" through troublesome times.

This last metaphor is extremely aptly used in the way. Horace refers to Rome as a ship at sea, and Mutarch says the Delphic oracle referred to Athens in the same way. A Tamil saying embodies a like metaphor. "The soul is the ship, reason is the helm, the ears are the soul's thoughts, and truth is the port." An old collection of English proverbs contains this one:

"The tongue is the rudder of our ship." A Malay maxim says, "The boat which is swamped at sea may be hauled out, but the shipwreck of the affections is fatal."

Aristophanes, Plautus and others use an expression which comes down to us as an English saw, "To row one way and look another." An old Eng.ish proverb (1613) was, "It is not good to have an ear in every one's boat"—United Service.

PICKINGS FROM FICTION.

It isn't hard to judge human nature—if you let the other man do the talking.—"The Great White Way."

When we undertake to compromise with the devil, his majesty always asserts his ability to grab the whole thing.—Shacklett.

If a man in the midst of the costume and detraction of the world can get one woman to believe in him, it is enough.—"Love's itinerary."

Mrs. Wiggs was a philosopher, and the sum and substance of her philosophy lay in keeping the dust of her rose colored glasses.—"Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch."

There is nothing in the world as harmless and as utterly joyous as man's conceit. The woman who will not render to it is ungracious indeed.—"The Splinter Book."

The past gives us regrets, the present sorrow, the future fear; at eighteen one adores at once; at twenty one loves; at thirty one desires; at forty one reflects.—"Her Grace's Secret."

A man I knew once—'e's dead now, poor chap, and three widows mourning for 'im—said that with all 'is experience whinin was as much a riddle to 'im as when he first married.—"Light Brights."

"Lifting the King."

One of the picturesque English coronation ceremonies which have been discontinued is that of lifting the king. In the old days the monarch always slept at the palace of Westminster on the night before the coronation. The regalia, which are still, technically speaking, in the dean and chapter of Westminster, were brought by them to Westminster Hall in preparation for the ceremony. These were arranged on a long table, the crown, the scepter, the spurs, and so on. The king when he descended from the palace to Westminster Hall was lifted by his nobles to a marble chair.

The lifting of the king into this chair was a survival of the old Saxon custom of carrying the king on his shield. The custom survived up to the time of the coronation of George IV. When the monarch was seated in the chair, he at once directed by pointing his finger which of his nobles should carry the various parts of the regalia to the abbey, and the procession began.—London Tatler.

Why He Was Rejected.

The soul of a rajah who had been released from the cares of this world and an uncontented wife presented himself at the gates of paradise.

"Have you been in purgatory yet?" demanded Brahama.

"No, but I have been married."

"Enter then. It is the same thing." At this moment another soul arrived, who begged Brahama to allow him also to enter.

"Softly, softly. Have you been in purgatory yet?"

"No, but neither has that other fellow. He died the same day I did."

"Very true, but he had been married."

"Married, indeed! Why, I have been married three times."

"Away, then, to the lower regions!"

"Step-bean" he cried and, trampling the offending missive, flung it on the fire.

A Man's Success.

Even think what "success" in life means to a man! That he work like a dog as long as he lives and send his wife abroad and his children away to school. Then when he dies he must leave a competence for his "loved ones," in order that they may continue to live without work. Even bear of a man's loved ones being criticized for failure to do their duty toward him? But from the time the boy is eight years old to the time the man is tottering with old age he never picks up a book, newspaper or magazine without seeing something with reference to his duty. But did you ever hear of any one owing a duty to man or boy?—Atchison Globe.

A Director.

"They tell me that Jim Higgins is one of the directors in a big city corporation now," said the grocer.

"Yes, I seen him last time I was down to town," said Mr. Meddergrass. "He directs the envelopes for the firm."—Baltimore American.

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HOTEL ALPINE,

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Rooms, \$1.00 PER DAY.

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One block north of North-Western Depot, Rhinelander.

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Opposite Hotel & Baker's Library.

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Heavy and Light Harness,

Price range \$22 to \$25, strictly

hand made.

MACHINE MADE HARNESS FOR A LITTLE

PILE OF NOTHING.

REPAIRING NEATLY DONE

DAVENPORT STREET.

Sold by All Newsdealers

J. W. PEPPER,

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WILHELM

FINE

Wines, Liquors, Cigars.

Fabulous Draught Beer and Bottled Goods. Try the Famous Scrum.

CHICKEN SOUP every Saturday night.

SHAMROCK SALOON,

(Opposite Arlington Hotel)

F. M. DUFFY, Proprietor.

Choice Wines, Liquors

and Cigars.

Fabulous Draught Beer and Bottled Goods. Try the Famous Scrum.

CHICKEN SOUP every Saturday night.

SHAMROCK SALOON,

COFFEE & KEANS, Prop.

FINE WINES, LIQUORS

AND CIGARS.